



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ART. 11. In times of smallpox epidemics the national department of hygiene shall order the compulsory vaccination of adults in the Federal capital and the national Territories under penalty of \$20 paper for each failure to comply.

ART. 12. The compulsory vaccination and revaccination shall be performed from March to September with animal virus, within 30 days of its extraction from the animal; and they shall be performed gratuitously by doctors or persons especially authorized therefor by the national department of hygiene.

ART. 13. Authorized persons who practice vaccination without observing the care and methods of procedure prescribed therefor by the National Department of Hygiene shall be fined \$100, and this shall not exempt them from personal responsibility for harm done to the person vaccinated.

ART. 14. Any unauthorized person who shall practice vaccination which shall affect the health or life of the person vaccinated shall be fined \$500, and this shall not exempt him from personal responsibility for the harm done.

ART. 15. For the execution of this law the National Department of Hygiene shall provide the animal virus *gratis*.

ART. 16. Any doctor who shall give a false certificate of vaccination or revaccination, or to the effect that a person has had smallpox, or is not in proper condition to be operated upon shall be fined \$500.

ART. 17. The fines shall be imposed directly by the respective sanitary division with appeal to the justice of the peace of the district.

The fines collected shall accrue to the benefit of the National Institute of Vaccination.

ART. 18. The executive power, in enforcing this law, will bear in mind the difficulties in the way of applying article 5 strictly in remote places and will determine the manner and time of carrying out article 4.

ART. 19. Let it be communicated to the executive power.

Given in the hall of sessions of the Argentine Congress, in Buenos Aires, August 27, 1903.

#### BRAZIL.

#### *Reports from Bahia.*

Vice-Consul Rowe reports as follows:

Week ended October 3, 1903, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 130 bodies.

The causes of death were the following: Anuerism, 2; arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 4; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 6; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 9; epilepsy, 2; erysipelas, 1; fibroma, 1; influenza, 2; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fevers, 13; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 11; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 15; rheumatism, 2; senile debility, 4; stillborn, 10; syphilis, 4; tetanus neonatorum, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 6; other causes, 22.

Week ended October 10, 1903, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 96 bodies. The causes of death were the following: Arterio-sclerosis, 6; ascites, 1; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 5; bronchitis, 3; cerebral congestion, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 11; epilepsy, 1; hepatitis, 1; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 6; pleurisy, 2; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 12; senile debility, 2; stillborn, 3; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 4; umbilical hemorrhage, 6; uremia, 1; other causes, 15.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

#### *Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports, November 1, as follows: Six days ended October 31, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 8,500. Number of deaths during the week, 4. Prevailing dis-